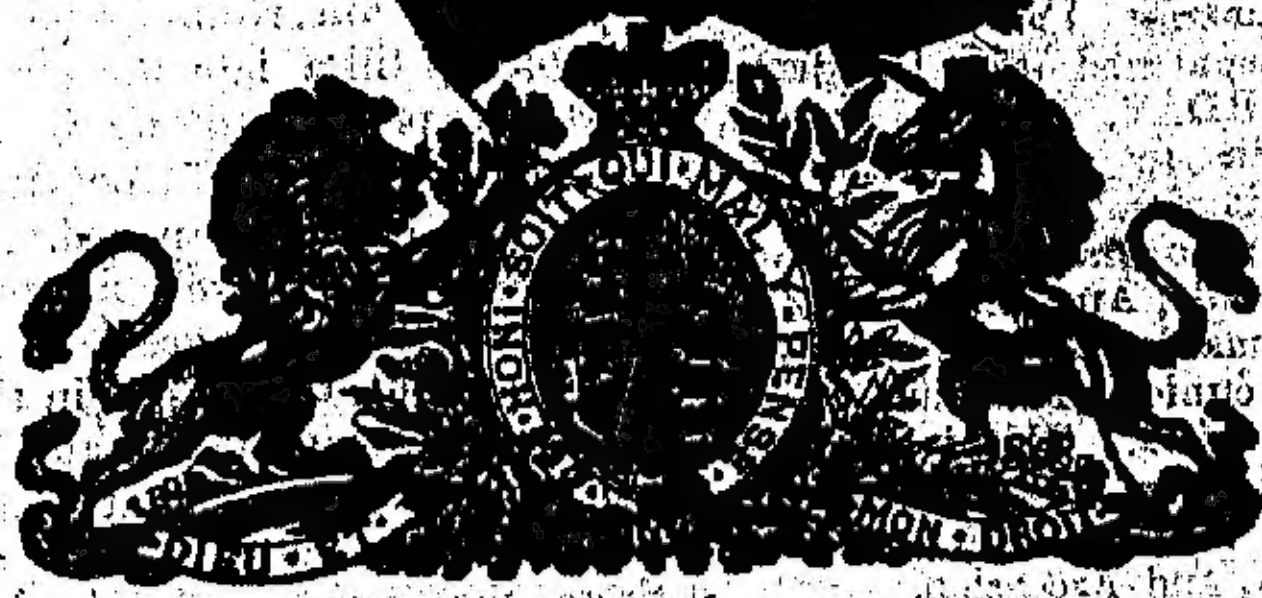


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4393. 號十三月七年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

日十二月六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORR, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORR, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA.—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HENDER & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila. C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao. L. A. DA SILVA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. B. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq., Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „ „

„ 12 „ 5 per cent. „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Receipts and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received a Shipment of

FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

— ALSO —

A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.

A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo. pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN ERIK, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREGG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREERES, RODATZ & Co. has been DISSOLVED on this Day.

R. FREERES, G. O. F. RODATZ.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

THE Undersigned, Establishing themselves this Day as SHIPHANDLERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & Co., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREERES, RODATZ & Co.

G. O. F. RODATZ, G. KOCH.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1877, at 11 a.m., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East.

The following UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES:—

Old Bedding, Blankets, Brass, Canvas, Copper, Cordage, Horse Shoes Nails, Pony Shoes, Horse Rugs, Parts of Harness, Cast and Wrought Iron, Leather, Cotton Linen and Woollen Articles, Sand Bags, Waterproof Sheets, Steel, Timber, Tin, Tents, Zinc, Great Coats, Waterproof Ditto, Wicker Helmets, Cement Casks, Packing Cases, and various Miscellaneous Articles.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

F. C. P. SILVEIRA, Senior Ordnance Officer.

Ordnance Office, Hongkong, July 26, 1877.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 8%, or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

Intimations.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

SHIPS' COMPADORE AND STEVEDORE, No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3.30 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, as by subdivision of its existing Shares to divide its Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX and XXI of "The Companies Ordinance 1877."

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

MRS. G. E. FALCONER, Widow and Administratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., Hongkong), and Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully to intimate that they have agreed to CONTINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on by the late Mr. FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have pleasure in stating that they have made such arrangements that the efficiency and high reputation formerly enjoyed by the Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of EVERY ARTICLE of the BEST QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and they hope to be favoured with a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to the late Mr. FALCONER, and, in soliciting such, no efforts will be wanting to inspire that confidence on the part of their Customers which was so marked a feature in the Business as formerly conducted.

The Business will be carried on in the old Premises under the same Name and Style as hitherto, viz. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 23rd of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOUSE on L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 26th.

Office, No. 7, Arbutnot Road.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in London, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the EAST.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Company's S. S. "CITY OF PEKING" has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, August 4th, 1877, at 3 p.m.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN VIA PORT DARWIN.

The British Steamer "CHARLTON," Captain Johnson, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight, apply to HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1877.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "ADRA," Captain Johnson, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave for the above place with quick despatch.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Steamship "OCEAN," due immediately from Foochow, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For First-class Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1. American Ship "HIGHLANDER," HUTCHINSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1. British Ship "HANNAH LAW," ROBERT GREGG, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1. American Ship "MATCHELESS," J. C. DAVIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A. 1. British Bark "GEO. CROSHAW," GEO. LIVING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A. 1. British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON," GUNN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A. 1. British Bark "LOUIE MACAULAY," Capt. MONKMAN, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1. British Bark "VICTORIA," W. D. TRIMBLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1. British Clipper Ship "GRYFE," T. ROBERTS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A. 1. British Bark "CALDEW," Captain W. PETERSON, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 100 A. 1. German Ship "POLYNESIA," SCHWABER, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK "PENSHAW," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "Athol" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "MALWA" and "HINDOSTAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessels, from London, Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamer "DECOAN" from Calcutta, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 4th August will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

DANISH SHIP DORIS BRODERSEN, FROM SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice STOWDEN.)
July 30, 1877.

Regina v. Cheong Asee. COUNTERFEIT COINS.

The prisoner was indicted on three counts for uttering a counterfeit 20-cent piece, and for having in his possession five other counterfeit 20-cent pieces, and five counterfeit dollar pieces.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs F. Dawson, J. P. Pascoe, W. E. W. Von Bohn, John Grant, G. O. E. Rodatz, J. Stevens and C. S. Taylor.

Mr A. A. Dos Remedios did not answer to his name.

From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner on the 14th July tendered a 20-cent piece to a money-changer named Chum Ping Lam for exchange. It was refused, and the matter was followed up by two Chinese Constables, who caught him trying to throw away a packet which was found to contain five counterfeit 20-cent pieces and \$2. After arrest his house was searched, and in his box were found other pieces of false coins.

The prisoner did not make much of a defence and was found guilty.

His Lordship sent him to three years' penal servitude on the 1st and 2nd counts, and to six months' hard labour on the 3rd. All penalties to be contemporaneous.

Regina v. Wong Ape. Breach of Prison.

Wong Ape, a prisoner now undergoing sentence in Victoria Gaol, was indicted for attempting to break out of prison.

The prisoner admitted in his plea that he did attempt to break the cell in which he was confined, but he knew he could not escape, even if he succeeded in breaking out from the cell.

This was considered to be a plea of not guilty, and evidence similar to that adduced before the Magistrate and produced in these columns at the time, was called.

In answer to the Court, Mr G. L. Tomlin, the present acting Superintendent of the Gaol, said the power under which he sent the prisoner on the first occasion to three days' solitary confinement on rice and water was Section 11 of Ordinance 4 of 1863. He refused to work on the ground that he was not able to work, and witness had him examined by two medical officers, the Colonial Surgeon and Dr. Wharry. In consequence of their report, witness put him in solitary confinement for three days. The work he refused to perform was shot drill, authorized by the rules and regulations of the Gaol. The prisoner continued to refuse to work again, and witness sent him to seven days' solitary confinement. It was during this confinement that he attempted to break out.

Mr Scudder, head turnkey, in reply to the Court, said that having regard to the thickness of the wall, it would be impossible for the prisoner to break out in one night, and if he did succeed eventually to break out, it would be impossible for him to get away from the Gaol.

When the evidence for the prosecution was brought to a close, the Attorney General put in the Gaol Regulations. He thought it right also to mention that a point had been raised in this case as to whether the Superintendent of the Gaol had the power to award to the prisoners, under the power of Section 11 of Ordinance 4 of 1863, solitary confinement for three days which was not consecutive. If he had not, whether the attempt to break out of the cell was justifiable or not; and if he had, whether the attempt to break out would not be an offence. The Ordinance did not specify that the three days should be consecutive, but the rules and regulations had the word "consequently" after three days. He submitted, however, that this was a question as to the legality or otherwise of the act, they must go upon the wording of the Ordinance, and not the rules and regulations which were framed from the power granted by the Ordinance.

His Lordship reserved this point, as also that of the question whether the prisoner was legally in custody of the Gaol Superintendent, whether the Criminal Calendar was sufficient authority for him to hold the prisoner's person.

The prisoner then made his defence. He said he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and went to Gaol. He was sick with a pain in the spine and could not work. He went before the doctor, who knew that he was sick and sent him into Hospital, but instead of giving him something to apply to the part complained of some tincture was given him to take internally. The Gaol Superintendent then said that he was shamming and that it was because he was afraid of the flogging of the 90 lashes to which he was sentenced. He was then forced to work at shot drill, but as he could not work the turnkey reported him to the Superintendent, who sent him to 7 days' solitary confinement. He knew he would have to die in prison from the treatment he received, and he therefore preferred to die honourably and openly by being shot dead by the Police guard, and not to die in an obscure manner. He was often ill-treated by the turnkeys, and he wanted to report them, but could not do so because he was confined in the solitary cell. When he was examined before the Commission, he had said that it was no use for him to get out of gaol, and was asked his reason. He then told them that he had a brother who was a pork butcher. He was killed by a man named Aving, and the prisoner took revenge and killed this man Aving. The matter had been reported to the Chinese Magistrate, and he was afraid of the Magistrate because he was afraid of the Magistrate would apply for his extradition. Mr Scudder used to beat him and kick him, and on the occasion he was detected attempting to break out of prison, he was taken up from the 2nd storey to the 3rd storey, and when he could not walk fast enough, Mr Scudder kicked him and hit him a heavy blow on the right ribs, saying he was shamming. He was severely hurt by this, and could not eat for several days after this. He was kicked and beaten after he was found out. He had wanted to hang himself but had no opportunity every prisoner in the Gaol wanted to hang himself because

of the treatment each received from Mr Scudder. The prisoner knew he must die from the course of ill-treatment he received, and he therefore preferred to die in an open way. He had nothing to add than that the Gaol Superintendent was continually ill-treating him.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship reserved sentence. This closed the Sessions so far as the Common Jurors were concerned, as they will not be required any longer. The Murder case will be tried by a Special Jury.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The following telegrams from the special correspondents of the London daily papers are taken from latest files to hand:—

Constantinople, June 15.—There has been a dangerous outbreak among the Arab tribes in the district between Damascus and Aleppo. They have been at all times a dangerous tribe, and now that the country is almost denuded of regular troops it would be very difficult to repress them. The Governor of Syria has telegraphed for assistance, but until it reaches him the district will probably be given up to plunder. From fifteen to twenty thousand mounted Arabs are said to have taken up arms against the Government.

Sofia has been placed in a state of siege, as the attitude of the Bulgarians is very hostile. Rediff Pacha appears to wish to drive the Bulgarians to extremities. He has issued an order that all Russian subjects and all Bulgarians who are in the service of the Porte shall at once quit the country.

An attempt is being made to fortify Adrianople. Every man in Stambul is called upon to work four days upon the fortifications between Derkos and Bayrak Tokmejdje, or to pay an exemption fee of 40 piastres. Everybody pays the fee, and no work is done on the fortifications.

Great uneasiness is felt at the state of things which prevails in Crete. Six battalions of troops are to be sent there, although they are much more wanted elsewhere.

The Prince of Reuss has informed Saffet Pacha that he and his colleagues at St. Petersburg have received instructions from their Government to offer the mediation of Germany in the event of peace. The Bulgarians being desirous of peace, the recent successes in Montenegro, however, and the slow progress of the campaign in Asia and on the Danube, have somewhat encouraged the Sultan, who a week ago was very dependent.

Large numbers of Zebeks are being brought here from the neighbourhood of Smyrna, Aidin, and Magnesia. They parade the town in troops, and are very picturesque but most truculent-looking ruffians.

Constantinople, June 16.—The Bey of Tunis has sent a letter to the Sultan, in which he apologizes for his inability to send a contingent of troops, but promises pecuniary assistance.

The Russian Lieutenant Poutchine, who was taken prisoner at the unsuccessful attack of Russian torpedo boats upon Turkish monitors near Sulina, is asserted to have declared, in reply to the questions put to him, that the Russians had eleven torpedo boats of the first and five of the second class.

Constantinople, June 17.—Three hundred Roumanian Jewish families have taken refuge in Turkey on account of their having been ill-treated by the Russians.

Constantinople, June 17.—The peace party gains ground daily, but is not yet strong enough to give effect to its wishes. The Grand Vizier and Saffet Pacha have more than once declared to Mr Layard and other persons that they had never desired war, but that Midhat Pacha had inspired the people with such a fanatical hatred of Russia as to make it wholly impossible for the Porte to yield without fighting.

At a council of war held at the Seraskierate on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Sultan, several members, and especially Mehmed Ruchdi, strongly advocated peace. Mehmed Koulid said it was now quite clear that Turkey could not hope for active aid from any one of the Powers, and it was equally clear that she could not carry on the war singlehanded. He expressed his belief that Europe, in dread of a general conflagration, would gladly intervene between Russia and Turkey for the purpose of securing peace. He urged that advantage should be taken of the last note addressed by Russia to the Powers, in which she declares that she does not desire to make conquest, and he urged that Turkey should at once apply to some friendly Power and request it to mediate for the purpose of obtaining an armistice, during which, he said, means might be found to arrange peace on satisfactory terms. He implored the Sultan to take this step for the purpose of preventing a useless effusion of blood.

He was supported by several members, but the majority of the council were against him, and the consideration of his proposals was deferred.

I am assured that the peace party looks for the support of the German Ambassador, and that he does all in his power to sustain them. At all events, it is a great gain to the peace party that Mehmed Ruchdi has thus publicly placed himself at their head. If you are anxiously informed that he was made Grand Vizier, you will know that it is for the purpose of making peace. His return to power would probably be followed by the recall of Midhat Pacha from exile, as he would require Midhat's help to reconcile a certain section of the people to peace. We must have a disaster, however, before the peace party can succeed.

The greater part of the inhabitants of Roustouk have left it and gone to Schumla. From the rapid and large concentrations of Russian troops at Giurgevo, Ibrafa, and Kalafat, it is expected that the Danube will be passed at these three places at a very early date.

Moscow, June 18.—On the 14th and 16th inst. the first batches of Turkish prisoners of war from Asia, comprising 22 officers and 97 privates, arrived here. They were promptly sent on to Tiver and Vladimir. Giurgevo, June 17.—Approach to Giurgevo is now forbidden by Cossack sentries, good-tempered, but insupportable, perfectly stupid, but firm as fate. No one is suffered to approach without a pass from the Russian authorities. Every footpath even is guarded, and the Commandant de Place himself has taken up his quarters in the railway station. I suppose that Cossacks are to me a source of delight everlasting. Their good-humoured insolence, their self-possession, their pleasant disregard of the mere foreigner, are traits unwearingly to observe. It would have been impossible for any human being other than a Cossack to smile so blandly for such a length of time as did

one of the sentries who stopped me on the 14th. A burly mercenary he was, with a broad broad face, burnt red, yellow hair, bleached moustache. He stopped me, with a ponderous hand, came to the carriage door, and smiled. I produced various papers, all of which he took with good-humoured content, as one takes a toy when the child insists. He studied them—upside down—with pitying affection of interest, handed them back, and smiled more broadly, more amiably than before. I thought all was right, and told the driver to proceed. The Cossack, all his teeth on-view, said one syllable, which meant "no," and stood there, grinning in the kindest manner, but fixed as the god Terminus. A crowd of unfortunate Roumanians surged round him, each provided with a pass in the native tongue. He honoured these also with a passing smile sometimes, but his best attentions were all for me. I talked, argued, entreated, and reviled him, without lessening for an instant that beam of complacent amiability. Not a word did he reply, and I grew silent, lulled at length by the fascination. Then was suddenly conveyed to me the interpretation of that mystic passage in "Wonderland," where the Obeshaie leaves a grin behind even after he has vanished. The Cossack's "bright smile" haunts me still. He had, however, a companion of more serious cast, who finally was persuaded to inform us that an official might be found some miles away across the corn-field. Thither we drove, pursued to the very town by our Cossack's beaming features. And at the camp we found Colonel Orloff, who received us with that perfect courtesy and soldierlike frankness wherein Russian officers are distinguished above all whom I have met. His was the regiment sheltered yesterday, and he gave me the account. Under guidance of his orderly we reached the town across the cornfields, and to our great disappointment were debarred from triumphing over that Cossack jester.

On leaving Alexander yesterday morning I had an opportunity of seeing Cossacks drill, or rather, perhaps, a Cossack review. Whilst the camp above town was breaking up for a move to this place, that on the plain below was exercising the charge. A picturesque sight it was, of course, but not one satisfactory I should think to the general in command. Observing how admirably well these fellows perform all kinds of duty, one is apt to forget that they are irregulars at the best, men who serve the Emperor with their horses and their swords, asking of him only uniform, lance, and pay. A soldier who knows each form told me long ago that an equal number of Tcherkess would "eat" a regiment of Cossacks. The statement appeared to me grotesque; but I held my tongue and treasured it as the opinion of a man who had experience. Yesterday, on the dusty plain outside Alexander, this statement, for the first time, seemed possible. The sotniks appeared simply to break up in charging, though they stopped within two hundred yards or less, and there was nothing in front of them. Each man followed his own line recklessly, and those worse mounted fell behind the line in front diverged this way and that. The officers were still trying to teach them the force of cohesion when I left—with small success, I expect, if years of drilling have failed. Though these men be trained now to charge like a wall, upon the battlefield their old instincts will rise again; and it seems possible that the Tcherkess, more desperately rash, more lithe, and more ready with their arms, might overmatch them in this open fighting.

Hobart Pacha has returned from the Black Sea, whither, as I recently informed you, he had proceeded without waiting for orders to that effect. He brought with him three Greek ships laden with corn, which had been captured by the Turkish cruisers. The captain, however, have been able to prove by their papers that they had complied with the regulations of the blockade, and the prizes have accordingly been released. Admiral Hobart, however, has achieved a success which will compensate him for the loss of the prizes and his rendered a series of which will atone for his lack of discipline. Being at Sulina, he found that a Greek apprehension had been incited in the Turkish fleet by the recent successes of the Russian torpedo boats, and that the four Turkish ironclads which were guarding the Sulina mouth of the Danube were in the habit of putting out to sea at night to avoid a night attack. Admiral Hobart at once took steps to establish a cordon of boats, fitted with an extremely simple torpedo catcher, round the ironclads, and to maintain a strict watch at night. After seeing that all these preparations were complete, he proceeded to another part of the Black Sea. You will already have learned from my telegrams that his precautions had the desired effect, inasmuch as an attack made on the night of Friday last by seven torpedo boats was effectually repulsed, three of the boats being killed or captured. This incident will do much to lessen the apprehensions which have been excited by the recent destruction of a Turkish monitor.

It is known, moreover, that even this catastrophe might have been averted if the officer in command of the Turkish monitor had done his duty. He was warned of the approach of the torpedo boats in time to have prepared for and repulsed their attack, but instead of actively defending his ship, he said to one of his subordinates, "What does it signify? As it is we are starving. We may just as well be made prisoners." He, of course, supposed that the Russian boats were merely coming to board his vessel, but he had hardly spoken when his vessel was sinking from the effect of a torpedo which had been discharged against her. He and most of his crew were picked up by boats from the other Turkish ships. He has been brought here and is being tried to-day. If convicted he will certainly be shot.

LONDON GOSSIP.

London, June 22nd.

London is threatened with an invasion of mosquitoes. The advance-guard of the army of these objectionable insects made its appearance some days ago, when the sudden rise of temperature occurred. Some unmistakable cases of mosquito bites have been reported to the Medical Examiner, in which the persons who were bitten suffered from a considerable amount of local pain and inflammatory swelling, as well as from slight symptoms of constitutional disturbance. In one instance a lady who had been bitten by an insect described as a "gust," had a dark-red, indurated swelling, as large as a hazel-nut, on one of her fingers, and another swelling of the same character, but of smaller size, on her forehead. In this case the amount of local irritation was excessive. In another

case, which are the invention of M. Paul Joblochkoff, an officer in the Russian engineering service, and composed of two carbons placed side by side with a ship of insulating substance between them, which burns away with the carbon exactly in the same way as the wax of a wax candle is consumed by those irregularities which have hitherto formed part of the electric light, and which are the consequences of the constantly varying length of the voltaic arc occasioned by the movement of the carbons and regulators. One of the principal features of M. Joblochkoff's invention is the divisibility of the light, it being possible to burn several lights with a single current of electricity. In lighting up a building with the electric candle instead of gas, a magneto-electric machine would take the place of the gas works, and telegraph wires would be substituted for gas pipes. With regard to the question of cost, it was stated that it was considerably less expensive than gas. The first experiment, in order to show the suitability of the invention for dock purposes, consisted in the lighting of four of the "candles" in a large yard. The light thus obtained, which was shaded by ground glass, brilliantly illuminated the enclosure, it being possible to read small print at a considerable distance from the lights, while at the same time the eyes were not affected by the glare, as is the case with the ordinary electric light. The second experiment was confined to the illumination of the top story of one of the large warehouses, and this, like its predecessor, was equally successful. A large vessel at the quay side was also lighted up, as was also a portion of the quay. The whole of the experiments were very successful, and it was stated that each "candle" gave a light equal to 100 gaslights.

A CHINESE HOLIDAY.

A correspondent at Peking writes to us:—Human nature is very much the same whether in China or at home, and I suppose that if it became known that some torpedo experiments were to take place near London Bridge considerable crowds would be attracted to the spot; but we almost doubt whether such a multitude would collect as did at Tientsin on April 18, at the junction of the River Peiho and the Grand Canal, near the Yamen of the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang. The Viceroy's large steam-launch *Tieh Lung* (the Iron Dragon) steamed down about three o'clock and took up its place next to a large house-barge crowded with Chinese ladies; although very little opportunity was afforded of getting a view of the ladies, for beyond an occasional glimpse of a gorgeous silk robe or a well-painted face, painted as only Chinese ladies do paint and of which there is not the slightest attempt at concealment, the foreign barbarians present were not gratified by any further sight of Chinese beauty. The dresses of the officials and the gay flags, the most prominent of course being that wonderful blue dragon swallowing a red sun in a yellow sky, produced quite a festive feeling which the bright weather and evident pleasurable excitement among the Chinese still further increased. Soon after his Excellency's arrival a strong cutter painted silver grey, with a thin scarlet streak round her, and fitted with some queer-looking gear about her bows, pulled off from the side of one of the numerous native gunboats, and, well rowed by eight stout Chinese soldiers with a solitary foreigner sitting in her stern, swept past the Viceroy's launch and rowed up in the direction of the bridge of boats.

As she passed it was seen that two long light sparrows were supported, one on either side, with an ominous-looking black cylinder about the size of one of the shells of the 38-ton guns fixed to the end. After pulling some 200 yards the boat turned, and as she neared the Viceroy's launch the order "Out spar" was given, one of the spars was shot out from her side, and the torpedo fired; the next instant a huge hill of water was thrown up by the explosion, which seemed to threaten with imminent danger the small boat so perilously near. The broken spar was quickly drawn in, and before the troubled waters had time to subside, the second torpedo was launched and fired with precisely the same effect amid the loud "Ai Yabs" of the crowd. The broken spars were replaced, and the experiments repeated, this time without the aid of any foreign chieftains of the Torpedo College, with no worse result than a thorough wetting to all the crew, the high wind throwing a great portion of the column of water back into the boat. Several other torpedoes were then exploded, but no very heavy charges were used, owing to the confined space and crowded state of the river. After each explosion an eager rush of small boats took place, all sorts of queer crafts dashing out from the sides of the river, and scrambling for the numerous fish floundering about or lying dead on the surface of the water. Eleven torpedoes were fired in all; but it was not suggested that there was any great scientific value in the experiments, being intended more as a display of aquatic fireworks for the amusement of the officials, although the smart manner in which the Chinese launched and fired the spar torpedoes was most favourably commented upon by some foreign naval officers present. The real work of examination had taken place on the previous Saturday, when his Excellency Li-Hung-Chang had held the first annual examination of the students of the torpedo college in the large lecture room of the institution and awarded official rank to six of the successful students in addition to money prizes. An inspection was also made of the line of telegraphs being constructed by the workmen of the college under the foreign directors' supervision, from the arsenal at the Viceroy's Yamen, which will be finished in the course of a month, and will then, in addition to its ordinary work, be called into requisition to fire an electric time-gun at noon each day.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Quotations.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, each...\$570
" Old Patna, each...580
" credit, —
" New Benares, each...580
" credit, —
" Old Benares, each...580
" credit, —
" New Malwa, each...580
" credit, —
" Allowance, each...580
" credit, —
" Old Malwa, each...580
" credit, —
" Allowance, each...580
" credit, —

CAMPBELL... 18.00 a 18.25
CHICKSILVER... 60.80 a 61.50
SALTSTICK... 7.00 a 7.65

On the 14th and 16th inst. the first batches of Turkish prisoners of war from Asia, comprising 22 officers and 97 privates, arrived here. They were promptly sent on to Tiver and Vladimir. Giurgevo, June 17.—Approach to Giurgevo is now forbidden by Cossack sentries, good-tempered, but insupportable, perfectly stupid, but firm as fate. No one is suffered to approach without a pass from the Russian authorities. Every footpath even is guarded, and the Commandant de Place himself has taken up his quarters in the railway station. I suppose that Cossacks are to me a source of delight everlasting. Their good-humoured insolence, their self-possession, their pleasant disregard of the mere foreigner, are traits unwearingly to observe. It would have been impossible for any human being other than a Cossack to smile so blandly for such a length of time as did

one of the sentries who stopped me on the 14th. A burly mercenary he was, with a broad broad face, burnt red, yellow hair, bleached moustache. He stopped me, with a ponderous hand, came to the carriage door, and smiled. I produced various papers, all of which he took with good-humoured content, as one takes a toy when the child insists. He studied them—upside down—with pitying affection of interest, handed them back, and smiled more broadly, more amiably than before. I thought all was right, and told the driver to proceed. The Cossack, all his teeth on-view, said one syllable, which meant "no," and stood there, grinning in the kindest manner, but fixed as the god Terminus. A crowd of unfortunate Roumanians surged round him, each provided with a pass in the native tongue. He honoured these also with a passing smile sometimes, but his best attentions were all for me. I talked, argued, entreated, and reviled him, without lessening for an instant that beam of complacent amiability. Not a word did he reply, and I grew silent, lulled at length by the fascination. Then was suddenly conveyed to me the interpretation of that mystic passage in "Wonderland," where the Obeshaie leaves a grin behind even after he has vanished. The Cossack's "bright smile" haunts me still. He had, however, a companion of more serious cast, who finally was persuaded to inform us that an official might be found some miles away across the corn-field. Thither we drove, pursued to the very town by our Cossack's beaming features. And at the camp we found Colonel Orloff, who received us with that perfect courtesy and soldierlike frankness wherein Russian officers are distinguished above all whom I have met. His was the regiment sheltered yesterday, and he gave me the account. Under guidance of his orderly we reached the town across the cornfields, and to our great disappointment were debarred from triumphing over that Cossack jester.

On leaving Alexander yesterday morning I had an opportunity of seeing Cossacks drill, or rather, perhaps, a Cossack review. Whilst the camp above town was breaking up for a move to this place, that on the plain below was exercising the charge. A picturesque sight it was, of course, but not one satisfactory I should think to the general in command. Observing how admirably well these fellows perform all kinds of duty, one is apt to forget that they are irregulars at the best, men who serve the Emperor with their horses and their swords, asking of him only uniform, lance, and pay. A soldier who knows each form told me long ago that an equal number of Tcherkess would "eat" a regiment of Cossacks. The statement appeared to me grotesque; but I held my tongue and treasured it as the opinion of a man who had experience. Yesterday, on the dusty plain outside Alexander, this statement, for the first time, seemed possible. The sotniks appeared simply to break up in charging, though they stopped within two hundred yards or less, and there was nothing in front of them. Each man followed his own line recklessly, and those worse mounted fell behind the line in front diverged this way and that. The officers were still trying to teach them the force of cohesion when I left—with small success, I expect, if years of drilling have failed. Though these men be trained now to charge like a wall, upon the battlefield their old instincts will rise again; and it seems possible that the Tcherkess, more desperately rash, more lithe, and more ready with their arms, might overmatch them in this open fighting.

Hobart Pacha has returned from the Black Sea, whither, as I recently informed you, he had proceeded without waiting for orders to that effect. He brought with him three Greek ships laden with corn, which had been captured by the Turkish cruisers. The captain, however, have been able to prove by their papers that they had complied with the regulations of the blockade, and the prizes have accordingly been released. Admiral Hobart, however, has achieved a success which will compensate him for the loss of the prizes and his rendered a series of which will atone for his lack of discipline. Being at Sulina, he found that a Greek apprehension had been incited in the Turkish fleet by the recent successes of the Russian torpedo boats, and that the four Turkish ironclads which were guarding the Sulina mouth of the Danube were in the habit of putting out to sea at night to avoid a night attack. Admiral Hobart at once took steps to establish a cordon of boats, fitted with an extremely simple torpedo catcher, round the ironclads, and to maintain a strict watch at night. After seeing that all these preparations were complete, he proceeded to another part of the Black Sea. You will already have learned from my telegrams that his precautions had the desired effect, inasmuch as an attack made on the night of Friday last by seven torpedo boats was effectually repulsed, three of the boats being killed or captured. This incident will do much to lessen the apprehensions which have been excited by the recent destruction of a Turkish monitor.

It is known, moreover, that even this catastrophe might have been averted if the officer in command of the Turkish monitor had done his duty. He was warned of the approach of the torpedo boats in time to have prepared for and repulsed their attack, but instead of actively defending his ship, he said to one of his subordinates, "What does it signify? As it is we are starving. We may just as well be made prisoners." He, of course, supposed that the Russian boats were merely coming to board his vessel, but he had hardly spoken when his vessel was sinking from the effect of a torpedo which had been discharged against her. He and most of his crew were picked up by boats from the other Turkish ships. He has been brought here and is being tried to-day. If convicted he will certainly be shot.

London, June 22nd.

London is threatened with an invasion of mosquitoes. The advance-guard of the army of these objectionable insects made its appearance some days ago, when the sudden rise of temperature occurred. Some unmistakable cases of mosquito bites have been reported to the Medical Examiner, in which the persons who were bitten suffered from a considerable amount of local pain and inflammatory swelling, as well as from slight symptoms of constitutional disturbance. In one instance a lady who had been bitten by an insect described as a "gust," had a dark-red, indurated swelling, as large as a hazel-nut, on one of her fingers, and another swelling of the same character, but of smaller size, on her forehead. In this case the amount of local irritation was excessive. In another

case, which are the invention of M. Paul Joblochkoff, an officer in the Russian engineering service, and composed of two carbons placed side by side with a ship of insulating substance between them, which burns away with the carbon exactly in the same way as the wax of a wax candle is consumed by those irregularities which have hitherto formed part of the electric light, and which are the consequences of the constantly varying length of the voltaic arc occasioned by the movement of the carbons and regulators. One of the principal features of M. Joblochkoff's invention is the divisibility of the light, it being possible to burn several lights with a single current of electricity. In lighting up a building with the electric candle instead of gas, a magneto-electric machine would take the place of the gas works, and telegraph wires would be substituted for gas pipes. With regard to the question of cost, it was stated that it was considerably less expensive than gas. The first experiment, in order to show the suitability of the invention for dock purposes, consisted in the lighting of four of the "candles" in a large yard. The light thus obtained, which was shaded by ground glass, brilliantly illuminated the enclosure, it being possible to read small print at a considerable distance from the lights, while at the same time the eyes were not affected by the glare, as is the case with the ordinary electric light. The second experiment was confined to the illumination of the top story of one of the large warehouses, and this, like its predecessor, was equally successful. A large vessel at the quay side was also lighted up, as was also a portion of the quay. The whole of the experiments were very successful, and it was stated that each "candle" gave a light equal to 100 gaslights.

A CHINESE HOLIDAY.

A correspondent at Peking writes to us:—Human nature is very much the same whether in China or at home, and I suppose that if it became known that some torpedo experiments were to take place near London Bridge considerable crowds would be attracted to the spot; but we almost doubt whether such a multitude would collect as did at Tientsin on April 18, at the junction of the River Peiho and the Grand Canal, near the Yamen of the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang. The Viceroy's large steam-launch *Tieh Lung* (the Iron Dragon) steamed down about three o'clock and took up its place next to a large house-barge crowded with Chinese ladies; although very little opportunity was afforded of getting a view of the ladies, for beyond an occasional glimpse of a gorgeous silk robe or a well-painted face, painted as only Chinese ladies do paint and of which there is not the slightest attempt at concealment, the foreign barbarians present were not gratified by any further sight of Chinese beauty. The dresses of the officials and the gay flags, the most prominent of course being that wonderful blue dragon swallowing a red sun in a yellow sky, produced quite a festive feeling which the bright weather and evident pleasurable excitement among the Chinese still further increased. Soon after his Excellency's arrival a strong cutter painted silver grey, with a thin scarlet streak round her, and fitted with some queer-looking gear about her bows, pulled off from the side of one of the numerous native gunboats, and, well rowed by eight stout Chinese soldiers with a solitary foreigner sitting in her stern, swept past the Viceroy's launch and rowed up in the direction of the bridge of boats.

As she passed it was seen that two long light sparrows were supported, one on either side, with an ominous-looking black cylinder about the size of one of the shells of the 38-ton guns fixed to the end. After pulling some 200 yards the boat turned, and as she neared the Viceroy's launch the order "Out spar" was given, one of the spars was shot out from her side, and the torpedo fired; the next instant a huge hill of water was thrown up by the explosion, which seemed to threaten with imminent danger the small boat so perilously near. The broken spar was quickly drawn in, and before the troubled waters had time to subside, the second torpedo was launched and fired with precisely the same effect amid the loud "Ai Yabs" of the crowd. The broken spars were replaced, and the experiments repeated, this time without the aid of any foreign chieftains of the Torpedo College, with no worse result than a thorough wetting to all the crew, the high wind throwing a great portion of the column of water back into the boat. Several other torpedoes were then exploded, but no very heavy charges were used, owing to the confined space and crowded state of the river. After each explosion an eager rush of small boats took place, all sorts of queer crafts dashing out from the sides of the river, and scrambling for the numerous fish floundering about or lying dead on the surface of the water. Eleven torpedoes were fired in all; but it was not suggested that there was any great scientific value in the experiments, being intended more as a display of aquatic fireworks for the amusement of the officials, although the smart manner in which the Chinese launched and fired the spar torpedoes was most favourably commented upon by some foreign naval officers present. The real work of examination had taken place on the previous Saturday, when his Excellency Li-Hung-Chang had held the first annual examination of the students of the torpedo college in the large lecture room of the institution and awarded official rank to six of the successful students in addition to money prizes. An inspection was also made of the line of telegraphs being constructed by the workmen of the college under the foreign directors' supervision, from the arsenal at the Viceroy's Yamen, which will be finished in the course of a month, and will then, in addition to its ordinary work, be called into requisition to fire an electric time-gun at noon each day.

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 8/11 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 8/11 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ... 8/11 1/2
Credit, ... 8/11 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 8/11 1/2
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 228
Calcutta, ... 228
Shanghai, demand, ... 74
" 30 days, ... 74 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwta. B., ... 8 prem.
Mexican, ... 11 1/2
Gold Leaf, ... 25.85
English Sovereign, ... 4.99
Australian Sovereign, ... 4.99
Discount, ... 9 a 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 87 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$775
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,700
Chinese Insurance Co., \$335
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1,705 ex div.
North China Ins. Co., \$1,860
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$682 1/2
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 23 1/2 dls.
H.K. & S. M. S.-boat Co., 10 1/2 dls. ex div.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 80
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falcener & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, July 30, 1877.

BAROMETER.—9 A.M. ... 29.974
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.960
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.938
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M. ... 81 1/2
Do. 1 P.M. ... 81 1/2
Do. 4 P.M. ... 81 1/2
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 78
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 80 1/2
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 81 1/2
Do. Maximum ... 85 1/2
Do. Minimum over night ... 77

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Feb.
25, Carriall, Cardiff (Brast Feb. 23)
28, Janis Ferguson, Glasgow
Mar.
8, Khedive, Antwerp
9, Pilgrim, Cardiff
17, D. M. B. Park, Sunderland v. S'pore
— Astrea, New York
19, Cygnus, Cardiff for Canton
20, Warrior, Cardiff
22, Birling (s.), Cardiff
26, May Queen, Cardiff
27, Fortuna (s.), Antwerp
Apr.
8, Rota, Cardiff
10, St. Elmo, Cardiff
10, Adolph, Hamburg
10, Galatia, New York
11, Benefactor, Antwerp
11, Woodhall, Cardiff
11, H. S. Sandford, Cardiff
13, Vega, Hamburg
14, Antipodes, Cardiff
15, Titian, Penarth
May
8, Staghound, Liverpool
4, James Shepherd, London
7, Woodville, Hamburg
11, David, Antwerp
11, Naworth, Antwerp
11, Papillon, Liverpool
12, Peruvian, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
12, Ohando, Cardiff
13, Albatros, Melbourne
— Meteor, Hamburg
16, Sophia, Liverpool
16, Meteor, Hamburg
19, Melusine, Penarth
19, Onida, London v. Cardiff
19, Hesperia (s.), Deal
20, Martha Jackson, Penarth
26, Alexandra, Liverpool
27, Kate Carnie, London
30, C. R. Bishop, Falmouth
30, Clara, Cardiff
30, Clunium, Penarth
June
2, Marco Polo, Hamburg
4, Melrose, London
4, Faugh-a-Ballagh, London
7, Rhuddall Castle, Cuxhaven
7, F. D. and Brumm, Portsmouth
9, Elmston, London
12, Sutor (s.), Liverpool
15, Dartmouth, Penarth
14, Helicon, Cardiff
17, Onida, Cardiff
19, City of Halifax, Cardiff
19, Lord of the Isles, London
21, Burmesa (s.), London

AT SHANGHAI.

Mar.
15, Coldstream, New York
24, Wigton, London
28, Day of Erin, Greenock
Apr.
6, Cores, London
7, Saracen, New York
10, F. B. Watson, New York
10, Rachel, Sydney
10, Strathairn, Cardiff
23, Duke of Abercorn, London
May
2, Goodell, New York
8, Abbey Cowper, London
12, Edward Barrow, Antwerp
19, Norman Court, Gravesend
30, Wylo, London
June
8, Hermann, Deal
8, Birchvale, London
8, Navensink, New York
14, Adolph, Cuxhaven

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR of HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Pho-
tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a
supply of very handsome Assorted Albums
of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes,
Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for
Frames, &c.
Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr ANYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 67,
Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mcl9

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 6, Vol. V.
Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and
a Half.

CONTENTS.
Review of a Chinese Manuscript New
Testament.
A Legend of the Tang Dynasty.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming,
(Continued from page 319.)
The Tang Hou Ohi, A Modern Chinese
Novel.
Ancient Peking.
Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from
page 286.)
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries—
Inheritance and "Patria Potestas" in
China.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Chinese Novels.
A Difficult Character.
Chinese Cicerone's Enameled.
Russian Sinologists.
The Eight Gnomes.
The Fish of Hare.
Seeds of Sorghum.
Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood.
Brata.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace.
The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street. Possession from 1st September next.
The Bungalow No. 5, Old Bailey Street.
Possession from 1st August next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kidd.
"Bliss Villa," Pok-fu-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA,
either for OFFICES or GODOWS.
Apply to
ROBERT MORE,
Hongkong, July 5, 1877. aul

INSURANCES.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.
Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,
equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS,
thus enabling this Company to accept large
lines.
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL TAKEN 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$558,556 40.
Directors.
LEE SING, of the Lat Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lat Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing
Firm.
LOU YEN, of the Yee On Firm.
FOOT SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo
Firm.
WONG PAI CHONG, of the San Tye Lee
Firm.
PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
Manager—**HO AMEL.**

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., takeli
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of
China and Japan.
HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 1, 1877. 991

INSURANCES.

THE
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Taels Two Million,
or 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred
Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GURDAY, Esq., (Messrs David Sassoon,
Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq., (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAVERIE, Esq., (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq., (Messrs John Forster
& Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Livingston
& Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Secretary—**HERBERT S. MORRIS**, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

AGENTS.
At the principal ports in the East and Australian
Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on
the 1st January, 1878, as a per-
manent Marine Insurance Company, to
carry on the business (established in 1863)
of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels
400,000, by setting aside a portion of the
profits at such times and in such sums as
the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each
year will be divided amongst the Share-
holders, in the following manner:—

One-third of the Shares, a portion
thereof being set aside for the forma-
tion of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors
(being Shareholders), in proportion to
the Premiums paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take
place at the end of every three years, and
for this purpose power will be given to the
Directors by the Deed of Settlement to
withdraw at the before-mentioned periods
all or any of the Shares held by Share-
holders who have not contributed Premia
or whose contributions during the preced-
ing three years have not been in proportion
to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company
in pursuance of the above regulation, will
be notified at least three months prior to
the date fixed for any such revision of the
Share List, and will have the option of dis-
posing of their Shares in either of the
following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after
receipt of notice of withdrawal, and
prior to the date of revision, to sell their
Shares to any person approved by the
Company and accepted as the
transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate
for cancellation at the time of such
revision, and pursuant to a notice, will
receive a return of the Capital paid up
thereon; and so soon after as the
financial position of the Company up
to the date of the revision can be ascer-
tained and the accounts adjusted, they
shall also receive a pro-rata share of the
Reserve Fund, if any accumulated,
together with such proportion of the
unappropriated profits as may be found
due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applica-
tions for Shares in the undermentioned
form will be received at the offices of the
Company, from residents in China and
Japan, until the 30th September; from
London and distant ports until 1st Octo-
ber next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR
SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you
will allot to me Shares in the
above Company, and agree to
accept such Shares, or any less number
you may allot to me; and agree
to pay the first call of Tls 600 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribe the Deed of Settlement when
required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be
obtained at the Head-office, or by applica-
tion to the Agents of the Company.
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ocl

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has
This Day been Transferred to **THE**
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old
Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

187, Leadenhall Street,
London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON.
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £234,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-
tisement **THE MARINE INSURANCE**
Co. has This Day taken over the
Business of the **LONDON & ORIENTAL**
STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed
Mr A. MOYER as its AGENT in HONG-
KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept
Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the
MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class
Steamer.

A. MOYER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of
London.
Hongkong, February 19, 1877. an17

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS of all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Mats, on Goods on board
Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of po-
licies or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk; or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. F.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.										
Adria	5 k	Brit.	str.	781	July	15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore & Bombay		
Atholl	5 h	Brit.	str.	822	July	27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Cooktown	To-morrow	
Chantrel	2 h	Brit.	str.	786	July	10	Hop Kee	Swatow & Amoy	To-day	
Cheong Hook Kian	2 h	Brit.	str.	825	July	19	Soon Cheong & Co.	Phama & S. F. disco	4th prox.	
City of Peking	4 k	Brit.	str.	6079	July	21	P. M. S. S. Co.	Bangkok	To-day	
Dale	3 h	Brit.	str.	645	July	27	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports		
Douglas	5 h	Brit.	str.	864	July	27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Emu	5 h	Brit.	str.	222	June	3	Remedios & Co.	Amoy	McD's Slip	
Emeralda	5 h	Brit.	str.	395	July	30	A. McG. Heaton			
Flintshire	4 k	Brit.	str.	1243	July	28	A. McG. Heaton			
Golden Horn	4 k	Brit.	str.	1023	July	28	Wm. Pustau & Co.			
Nelson	5 h	Brit.	str.	894	July	30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	Cleared	
Norna	2 h	Brit.	str.	606	July	26	Kwok Achong			
Pernambuco	3 h	Brit.	str.	643	July	26	Siemens & Co.			
Spartan	4 h	Brit.	str.	987	July	29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore and Penang	1st prox.	
Taiwan	5 h	Brit.	str.	408	July	26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy and Tamsui	To-day	
W. Cores de Vries	4 k	Brit.	str.	384	June	4	Hok Moh Leong			
Yotung	4 k	Brit.	str.	286	July	30	Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.			
Sailing Vessels.										
A. S. Davis	4 c	Amer.	sh.	1399	June	19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco		
Applington	3 c	Brit.	bge.	825	July	8	Wieler & Co.	Halphong		
Annie Lowray	7 c	Brit.	bge.	752	July	5	Order			
Angara	4 k	Brit.	bge.	1031	July	13	Melchers & Co.			
Bonanza	3 k	Foh.	bge.	860	July	6	Carlowitz & Co.			
Bonanza	4 k	Brit.	bge.	870	July	6	Meyer & Co.			
Bonanza	1 c	Amer.	bge.	698	July	26	Russell & Co.			
Bonanza	2 c	Ger.	bge.	688	June	22	Landstein & Co.			
Bonanza	3 k	Brit.	bge.	894	July	19	Chinese			
Bonanza	4 k	Brit.	bge.	894	July	12	P. & O. S. N. Co.			
Bonanza	5 k	Amer.	bge.	1105	July	6	Order			
Bonanza	6 k	Ital.	bge.	791	July	8	Rosario & Co.			
Bonanza	7 k	Brit.	bge.	482	July	28	Chinese			
Bonanza	8 k	Ger.	bge.	373	July	30	Siemens & Co.			
Bonanza	9 k	Slam.	sch.	200	April	30	Chinese			
Bonanza	10 k	Brit.	bge.	445	July	30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Bonanza	11 k	Brit.	bge.	284	July	18	Rosario & Co.			
Bonanza	12 k	Brit.	bge.	800	July	29	Remedios & Co.			
Bonanza	13 k	Brit.	sh.	898	July	18	Melchers & Co.			
Bonanza	14 k	Dan.	sh.	647	July	21	Melchers & Co.			
Bonanza	15 k	Brit.	bge.	627	July	8	Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Bonanza	16 k	Dut.	bge.	670	July	6	Landstein & Co.			
Bonanza	17 k	Brit.	bge.	496	July	7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.			
Bonanza	18 k	Amer.	bge.	636	July	7	Wm. Pustau & Co.			
Bonanza	19 k	Ger.	bge.	633	July	17	Order			
Bonanza	20 k	Ital.	bge.	494	July	25	Carlowitz & Co.			
Bonanza	21 k	Brit.	bge.	515	May	29	Russell & Co.			
Bonanza	22 k	Amer.	bge.	1032	July	1	Meyer & Co.			
Bonanza	23 k	Ger.	bge.	594	July	19	Wm. Pustau & Co.			
Bonanza	24 k	Ger.	bge.	769	July	26	Melchers & Co.			
Bonanza	25 k	Brit.	bge.	658	July	21	Adamson, Bell & Co.			